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FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

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MONDAY OCT. 2, 1916

For President
WOODROW WILSON
For Vice President
THOMAS R. MARSHALL
For United States Senator
HOMER S. CUMMINGS
For Congressman, Fourth District
JEREMIAH DONOVAN
For Governor
MORRIS B. BEARDSLEY

For Lieut.-Governor
FRANCIS P. GUILFOYLE
For Secretary of State
FREDERICK E. DUFFY

For Treasurer
GEORGE ULRICH
For Comptroller
ALTON T. LINER

THE GARDEN THEATRE MEETING

IN THIS WORLD two vast groups are fighting; the Central Powers, of enormous intelligence and high organization, who represent 160,000,000 souls and the British Allies, who represent one billion three hundred million souls, a one sided combat, which the smaller number are maintaining with great success and vigor, though the seas are closed to them and they are left up their own resources.

In such a situation the United States, with its population of a hundred millions, and its relatively trifling armament is little more in a position to settle the dispute, to arbitrate between the combatants without their consent, than a tiny South American Republic would be.

Among all the forces engaged, and measured against all the armament employed, the United States has barely force enough to demand in her own behalf reasonable compliance with those customs of war, by the violation of which the people of this country would be seriously injured.

To obtain reasonable compliance with American rights, under these conditions, and at the same time to avoid entering the war, has been a task of great delicacy and difficulty; a task so difficult and so delicate that a single misstep, a single error, might upset the balance of things and precipitate disaster.

Thanks to the broad lines upon which this government was in the beginning formed, the gates of the nation have been open to the peoples of Europe, who might desire to seek here opportunities not to be found in the over-crowded lands of Europe.

So there came to these shores multitudes from Britain, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Ireland. And later, other multitudes from Russia, Austria-Hungary, Poland, Finland, Italy and from Turkey in Europe and Asia.

In this country there are millions of these people and their descendants, whose sympathies, as to the war, are with those who fight on the side of the communities from which they came.

These are the hostages of fate, binding the United States to peace. No war for either side could be entered into with the whole hearted support of all the elements of the nation.

No matter from what European soil these millions derive, they are blood brothers under the declaration of Independence. They are Americans first, and they put the well being of America above all.

They are sorry for those in the old land. They are glad because America is prosperous and peaceful.

They are vexed because agitators, many of whom are violent Republican partisans, and some of whom are paid—with nobody knows whose money—seek to inflame now this group and now that, in the interest of a foreign cause.

The sympathies of no man can be controlled. It is as natural that a man of German antecedents would sympathize with Germany as that a man of British antecedents should sympathize with Britain.

But it is yet more natural that all should sympathize with America, for here are home, wife, children, prosperity and all the long tomorrow with its fair, growing prospect.

There should be no American expression of foreign sympathy that tends to make it more difficult for America to keep the path of honor and of peace.

Here is a point that Jeremiah O'Leary and his type overlook. It is a point that seems not to have been understood in The Garden Theatre meeting.

The spirit of that meeting is well expressed by one Koebler, who said, speaking of Great Britain:

"And I will fight that country, which has been my country's greatest enemy, until my last breath is gone."

The Garden Theatre meeting was called to embarrass the present government in its dealing with foreign powers. It was an effort to terrorize the president into action dictated by sympathy for foreign powers, and not by that sympathy which puts first the best good of America.

Any American who proposes to the president and to the government, with good faith and dignity, anything for the good of America, measures up to the responsibility of patriotism.

But any American who proposed to the government a course of action based upon an antipathy to favoritism for any foreign power is doing an unAmerican thing; is doing a disloyal thing.

The balance between peace and war holds just by a little on the side of peace. It would not take long to weight the scale to the other side, by throwing into it the passions of prejudice born on other shores.

In America there are more Irish than in Ireland. These Americans of Irish antecedents are mighty in the state. They administer governments of great cities. They are orators, statesmen, senators, judges, governors.

If they shared the passionately prejudiced views expressed in the Garden Theatre meeting, they would compel a war in very short order. There could be no long resistance to such a demand from such a numerous citizenship.

But the Irish of America do not want a war. They are Americans first. They would not have the fortunes of a hundred millions of people here determined by the misfortunes of five millions of people in Ireland, whose opinions are divided to the extent that Ireland sends to the Allies half as many young men as Canada sends, which has a population of seven millions.

Not to the president of the United States is confided the duty of protecting this people in Russia, or that people in the Congo, or another people in Belgium, another in Greece and another

in Ireland.

He is not expected to stretch a hundred millions of souls into an armed righteousness for the policing of a billion and a half of other souls. His duty is to look out for America. To keep America in amity with mankind, in peace and in prosperity.

It is disloyalty to America when any man or group of men demands of this government a certain kind of action dictated by sympathy for a foreign power, or by enmity to a foreign power.

The only loyal help is dictated by love for America.



Handsome Is As Handsome Does!

PROSPERITY HERE "STAGGERING," IS BANKER'S BELIEF

Deposits in Bridgeport Have
Increased 50 Per Cent.
Within Year.

"The prosperity of Bridgeport and the country is staggering," said Hamilton S. Shelton, president of the Connecticut National Bank, when commenting upon the figures of the last statement of National banks in this city last month.

Statements of the national banks of this city disclose that during the past year their deposits have increased more than 50 per cent. of what they previously showed, with no end to the boom in sight.

The First Bridgeport National Bank statement issued Sept. 12, discloses that since June 30 the deposits have increased from \$7,844,418 to \$9,515,541 or considerably more than a million and a half dollars in 74 days.

A steady stream of money is flowing into all the Bridgeport national and savings banks. Recent reports of the savings institutions show that never in the history of the city has there been an increase in profits from business ventures and savings in the big deposits been so marked.

Bank statements of November, 1915, issued by the National banks show that there is no bank in this city which has not increased its deposits more than one million dollars.

So filled are the treasuries in this city known to be that experts in banking declare that if the date of termination of the war were known money would loan at four per cent. in this city. The uncertainty of conditions abroad after the termination is all that keeps the interest rate at its present figure, according to the best bank information.

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT

The Day of Atonement or "Yom Kippur," the tenth day of the month of Tishri, begins at sunset Friday, October 6 and ends at sunset Saturday, October 7. The thought underlying the day is expressed in the scriptural words "On this day He will atone for you, to purify you from all your sins." It is a day, therefore, of reconciliation of man with his fellow man and with God, and comes as a climax to the holiday season which began Wednesday evening, September 27 with the New Year's Day and continued through the ten days of penitence. On New Year's Day of Judgment of ordinary people, who had been neither completely righteous nor utterly sinful was left undecided and the opportunity was given them for repentance; now the Day of Atonement provides all men with the possibility of returning to their God and of finding reconciliation with Him through prayer.

The Day is the most solemn of all days in the Jewish calendar. It is passed in fasting and prayer. The

whole day is spent in the synagogue. In the evening there is the service which commences with the chanting of the well-known Kol Nidre prayer. The day proper has four services. Of these the Mussaf or additional service contains a description of the atonement rites as practiced in the ancient days in the Temple at Jerusalem; and the Neilah service is understood to be held at the time when decision is finally made as to man's fate, and thus the Neilah prayers instead of having the usual phrase, "Inscribe us in the book of life," use the expression: "Seal us in the book of life."

According to Jewish tradition expressed in an ancient law-book, the Day of Atonement, when spent in praying and repenting, will bring pardon for sins between man and God; but as for the sins committed by man against his fellow man the Day cannot bring pardon until he has appeased his fellow man. This idea is the basis of the effort always made before the Day of Atonement to bring peace between such friends who have become estranged and are on unfriendly terms with one another; and in this way, the Day will put the worshipper at peace not only with his Maker, but also with his fellow man.

Sixty-nine persons were killed on the streets of New York city in September. The resignation of four officers of the 68th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., was announced by the War Department.

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PROFIT SHARING WITH EMPLOYEES**NEW ALARM CLOCKS**BIG STOCK JUST RECEIVED FROM THE
BEST FACTORY IN AMERICA.PRICES 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.95,
\$2.50**The D. M. Read Co.**

Established 1857



Cloaks that are Stylish and made for Utility

Very good to look at are the new Cloakings which have come for Autumn. Some of them are quite thick, yet not so heavy as to be burdensome, and every fibre is wool.

Attractive Plaids, two that are choice and exclusive:

Blue with an indistinct orange
Gray with a darkly blended rose.

This is a wooly, fuzzy weave, which will defy moisture and look its best under difficulties. It will please the college girl or any woman who wants something different.

Also, two yards of this plaid will make an elegant blanket or motor rug.

Imported Checks, black, white and red

black, white and blue, elegant quality.

Scotch Plaids, Stripes and Mixtures of dark hue, distinctive, yet conservative in style and very practical.

Bolivia Cloth, Balmacaan Coatings and Worsteds Novelties.

Main floor, Colored Dress Goods Section

Time of Year for Veils

October often plays mad pranks and is rough with hats and hair. A Veil is a necessity.

New Chiffons are two-toned, quite novel effects:

Purple with emerald
Alice and Copenhagen blue
Emerald and navy blue
Tan and brown
Lavender and old rose
Emerald and old rose

\$1.50

Mesh Veils in great variety, scrolls, dots, plain and fancy weaves, with fancy scroll and dotted edges.

Main floor, center aisle.

Lining and "Findings"

A fancy lining for a coat is greatly to be desired, and there are new designs, striped and flowered, in dainty colorings that imitate closely the brocaded silks, but which are simply cotton. 40 and 50 cts.

The Question of Buttons

Often the Buttons give the style to a garment. And this season the large buttons have precedence. Some are exceedingly handsome, made of imitation ivory with centers of white or smoked pearl. There are novelties in color. Nobody can tell of what they are made, but they are the prettiest things to see that one could find.

A large assortment of pearl buttons notwithstanding the condition of the market.

Beltings, black and white, all necessary widths and styles.

Notion stock, main floor.

Outing Flannel

Kimonos,

The fall stock is in

\$1.50

Second floor.

White Doeskin

Gloves

Very stylish and serviceable because they are washable.

\$1.75

The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

Harvard Mills Underwear

fall weights for women

Vests and Pants of fine cotton fabric, 50 cts
Union Suits, fine cotton, \$1.00

Many women who feel sensitive to sudden cold like merino, and a very acceptable quality, one-half wool, is seasonable.

Vests, Pants or Tights, 75 cts
Union Suits, \$1.50

Children's Seasonable Underwear in all needed weights, for all ages.

Main floor, east.

Leather Novelties

for those going away

Most people take delight in handsome leather, and extremely useful articles are made up these days which bring satisfaction to the owner.

Fitted Dressing Cases for men. Young fellows going away to college will find them acceptable. From \$3.00 to \$19.50.

Collar Bags of capacious size, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Writing Cases. These hold writing pads, and are of colored vachette, and russet calf, very masculine looking and serviceable, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

A Thermometer on a little strap for hanging. This is in imitation pigskin, in black, blue, or red leather, 50 cts and \$1.00, as to size.

Leather Goods Section, main floor.

Wool Scarfs

Knitted from any color to order. Come and select.

\$2.50

New Cocoa Mats

For the outer doorway. Thick, strongly made, effective.

75 cts to \$5.00

The D. M. Read Co.

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